10: Schumacher--226 [6] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosan Aborigines
116, 411, 531, 285 Chin-hoan

A European had a good deal to tell from the time he spent in the mountains of Formosa. He mentioned fine matting, surprisingly beautiful carved work, gold ingots, and poisoned arrows.

11: Haguenauer--39 T-3 (no date) 1929 Formosan Aborigines
116, 281, 411, 531, 727 Atayal

Meanwhile, [MC: during the ceremonies following a successful headhunting expedition] the head had been boiled, and the skin of the scalp and hair were removed. These were not discarded, for they became the property of the successful hunter, and he decorated his weapons with them.

14: Tamai--96 [10] J-2 (1896) 1896 Formosan Aborigines
116, 293, 411 Chin-hoan

All the Tschinwan men carry a knife, a rifle, and bow and arrows wherever they go.

14: Tamai--96 [18] J-2 (1896) 1896 Formosan Aborigines
116, 293, 411, 858 Chin-hoan

The Tschinwan men always wear a sword on their left side, even when they are indoors. When they go hunting or are going away for another reason they also carry a rifle. Boys start to wear their sword when they are seven or eight years old.

14: Tamai-- 97[9] J-2 (1896) 1896 Formosan Aborigines
116, 352, 721, 411, 574 Chin-hoan

Mr. Kurosaki writes in the Osaka-Asaki-Shinbun as follows: "When we arrived in Togasha we were completely drenched. The Tschinwans, according to their custom, built a fire in two places in their houses. The house in which we lived was very large. There was one bed in each of the four corners. In this house we also saw two baskets made of bamboo and filled with sugar cane, a wooden mortar, a pot which was placed on the floor, and several plates on a rack. Many braids of Chinese which had been killed hung from the walls. On one of the beds we saw three spears, three swords, and two rifles. A number of heads, bones, rifles, and hide of stags were suspended from the timber of the roof. Our host had two blankets which he very kindly offered to us.

16: Müller--233 [7] U-3 (no date) 1910 Formosan Aborigines
116, 411, 437

Firearms consist chiefly of Mauser rifles or modern hand arms which they obtain through barter from the Chinese. They take off everything that tends to make the rifle heavy, sometimes even the sight. They also get gunpowder and ammunition from the Chinese. Guns with matchlocks, which formerly were used by everyone, today are hardly used at all.

16: Müller--233-234 U-3 (no date) 1910 Formosan Aborigines
116, 411

Spears are used for bear-hunting, chiefly in the central and southern regions. [234] They get the iron spearheads from the Chinese.

16: Müller--234 U-3 (no date) 1910 Formosan Aborigines
116, 411

Sometimes the natives still use bows and arrows in battles, but in the north they use them only to hunt birds. They often use poisoned arrowheads.

7: Joest--59 [4] E-5 (no date) 1882 Formosan Aborigines
116, 177, 411, 531 Chin-hoan

The weapons of the Chinwans consist of bows and arrows and of a spear 10' to 12' long; the latter is made of oak or ash wood and the spearhead consists of a small Chinese knife attached with a piece of string. Chinese rifles with matchlocks have now taken the place of these spears for the most part. These are six feet long and are made of an iron cylinder. The shaft is long, narrow, and crooked; they draw designs on it for ornament. The matchlock is inserted into the cock. Every warrior carried a second matchlock which is wrapped around the wrist of the left hand. They carry their powder in a horn which hangs from a string of beads around their neck, and the cartridge box is usually attached to their belt.

These rifles do not often hit their mark. From what I have seen I would say that the natives cannot hit the target if it is further than five or six feet away; every time they shoot, the rifles hit their cheek so that they bleed. They carry paper plugs in a special case. In their belt they wear a Chinese knife on which ornaments have been drawn.

16: Müller--234 [2] U-3 (no date) 1910 Formosan Aborigines
116, 411, 293

Swords exist in all sizes and shapes, and there are some with curved blades. They make only the sheaths themselves; one side consists of wood, the other of wiring. They often suspend the hair of humans or bears from the point of the sheath; on most swords there are grooves to mark the number of heads which have been cut off with that sword. The sword is the constant companion of the aborigines of Formosa; they wear it on a string around the waist, and it serves as an ornament as well as a weapon.

18: Kakyo--68 [2] E-2 (no date) 1899 Formosan Aborigines
116, 177, 411

They no longer shoot exclusively with bows and arrows, but already know the use of firearms.

19: Guérin and Bernard--555 [2] G-3 (ca. 1866) 1868 Formosan Aborigines
116, 224, 411, 714

The apparatus for fighting or hunting is more dignified; it consists of a bread knife, whose sheath is of wood which has been painted red, and this is slipped through the belt; there is a long gun with a fuse, and in front of it two or three powder-horns are suspended from strings of false pearls; in back the man carries a coat which is folded into the net, a bag for balls, a parchment case containing eight powder charges in eight bamboo holders; then around his wrist is a cord, a lighter with a fire-stone, and some banana marrow instead of a tinder; sometimes the hunter has a bow, and in that case he always uses it with consummate skill.

22: Wiedfeldt--14-15 F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 411, 177, 224, 721 Atayal

Each Atayal makes his bows [15] out of the flexible wood of the Katsura. He makes his arrows out of bamboo reed. Nowadays most of them have metal tips, which he gets from the Chinese, but formerly they had nothing but wooden tips which had been hardened by fire. He still uses arrows with three wooden tips for shooting birds and as fire-bolts, the destructive effects of which on Japanese houses were demonstrated by the last Schimptonoff war. He also makes himself a spear two meters long, with a tip of wood, antelope horn, or recently of metal forged for this purpose by the Chinese in Amoy. Shields and helmets are unknown. Instead of them, one always carries a net which he has woven himself of ramie, for the purpose of carrying home the game which he has captured or the skulls he has taken.

Presumably within the last generation, they have acquired a knife, which is 40 cm. long, from the Chinese. Every Atayal carves and decorates the handle for this knife himself. His most important and most cherished weapon is the gun, which he has been getting for one or two decades from the Chinese and Japanese, and which he is continuing to get even now, despite the law which forbids the importation of guns. At least, I have seen at the sentinels' posts modern guns which were taken from Atayals by the Aiyu guards. Most of the guns, to be sure, are old-breech-loaders, or even muzzle-loaders, which might conceivably be dangerous to the person shooting. There is said to be a scarcity of bullets. An Atayal living in the interior is said to have learned how to pour bullets from the Chinese, but can not satisfy the demand.

24: Anonymous--92 U-3 (no date) 1892 Formosan Aborigines
116, 221, 411

The spears of the aborigines are more than five feet long. They can hit a target from a distance of a hundred paces without error. Their bows are made of bamboo, the string of hemp; the arrows are long and pointed, but they have no feathers. Those who work in the fields consider the last day of the harvest as the end of the year.

26: Honda--471[2] N-3 (1896) 1897 Formosan Aborigines
116, 342, 411, 883 Bunun

In the village of Namaka I observed one extraordinarily large house occupying an area of about 140 square meters. It was the community sleeping-house for all unmarried men. The interior has a floor of bamboos. A fireplace is found in the center. There are no partition walls to mark off rooms. The house is open on two sides and on the remaining two the roof slopes down quite low and provides some protection against bad weather. As many as 85 skulls, all of the Chinese, were suspended from the ceiling. All of the men of the village were armed with daggers approximately 40 centimeters long.

31: Hofmann--623 N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosan Aborigines
116, 224, 261, 411 Tsou

Although the natives consume great quantities of food and drink at banquets, they are able to go without food for days. When they are hunting, they often lie in wait for a whole day and night; they shoot the game only when they are very close. They are therefore not very good marksmen; they get their guns, which are not of a very good quality, from the Chinese. Since powder is difficult to get they are forced to use it sparingly. They do not hunt for beasts of prey such as bears (Ursus malayanus), leopards, wild cats, etc., and they seldom shoot birds.

31: Hofmann--626 N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosan Aborigines
116, 411 Tsou

All the natives carry a sharp knife (this is imported from China, since the natives themselves are still in the paleolithic age and have no wrought metals) at all times. Whenever they stop on a longer march, they take out the knife and whet it on a sandstone.

34: Del Re U-4 (no date) No Date Formosan Aborigines
Yami

YAMI TRIBESMEN. NOTE BASKETWORK FISHING-HELMETS WORN ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS AND BAMBOO SPEARS

212/411

36: Dodd--74 U-2 1865 (1885) Formosan Aborigines
116, 293, 411

"Every man [MLB: of the northern tribes] who possesses a gun (pâhtûs) wears round his neck curious-looking priming-flasks full of powder, and over his shoulder, or round his waist, an oblong-shaped case, made of skin, often containing several cylindrical-shaped wooden receptacles full of powder. He has generally about him a small bag containing shot and long iron projectiles almost the size of the little finger, which are slipped down the muzzle of the long-barrelled matchlock on top of the powder without any wad between. Matchlocks, however, are not very common in the interior, and even the border tribes are only scantily furnished with them. The majority of the men are armed with bows and arrows, with which they make good practice at stationary objects. Bowmen wear round their waists a deer skin strap, or arrow-belt, and not a man is without a long knife called lalāo. Another common appendage is a bag made either of hempen cloth or skin, about four or five inches broad and nine or ten inches long, in which they place dried tobacco leaves."

36: Dodd--76-77 U-2 1865 (1885) Formosan Aborigines
116, 411, 531

[MLB: The author is discussing the knives used by the northern tribes.] "The blade of the lalāo is about a foot and a half long and is always kept sharp. It is set in a haft of wood, which is usually adorned in the same way as their pipes, with carvings and pieces of metal. The blade is protected by a sheath of wood on one side and an open wire work guard on the other. At the end of this scabbard is often fixed part of the tail of a Chinaman, or other enemy, who has fallen a victim in some border war or on some head-hunting expedition. The lalāo is a most necessary article to possess, for with it they cut their way through the jungle and thick undergrowth, with it they give the death-blow to the game they hunt; they use it in dividing the animals they kill, they eat with it as sailors do with their knives, they cut and split firewood with it, and last of all they cut off the heads of their enemies with this most useful implement. The blades are made by Chinese and are obtained by the savages in barter for deer's horns, &c.; often they are taken from the bodies of Chinese killed by them [77] in their numerous encounters with their would-be exterminators."

37: Steere--306 [1] S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 181, 224, 411, 226 Sek-hoan

"They are great lovers of hunting and fishing, and are very skillful in making snares for deer and other kinds of game. They generally hunt and fish in large bands, for the sake of protection from the savages, from whom they are always liable to attack. They frequently surround a space of country and drive the deer and other game through a ravine or some other place, when they are easily shot. They use fire-locks quite generally for defense and for hunting, though some of the poorer ones still carry bows and arrows, and many go to their fields or from one village to another armed with lances. They have a curious but very effectual way of fishing the shallow streams that flow through their country, this by damming them and turning the water to one side of the channel, leaving most of the bed of the stream dry, and the fish and shrimps in little pools and under rocks, where they are easily captured."

37: Steere--308 [1] S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 293, 411, 554, 721, 266 Chin-hoan

"The arms of these savages consist of a few fire-locks procured of the Chinese, and used principally in hunting, and lances and large knives used in hunting Chinese heads. They decorate these weapons with tresses of Chinese hair, and when upon the hunt for Chinese, carry highly ornamented red bags for carrying home the captured heads. They make regular expeditions every year down to the border land, where they lie in wait for the Chinese who come into the forest after rattan, bamboo shoots, etc. Human heads have a recognized value among them, and a man's importance depends upon the number of heads he has taken. The base of the skull is cut off, and the brain extracted, and the head then thoroughly dried, the teeth being generally knocked out--to make necklaces. We saw twenty-four of these skulls upon one small platform, and apparently the property of one man. I could find no proof that they are cannibals, though this charge is frequently laid to them. They may drink the blood of their enemies, as I saw the Lek-whan drinking warm deer's blood, but the bodies of the Chinese killed by them are generally left lying where they fell."

37: Steere--310 [2] S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 291, 304, 411, 226, 501 Chin-hoan

"The dress of the men is a hunting shirt made of deer or monkey skins, that does not protect the arms nor legs. The women wear a sort of tunic of Chinese cloth, and protect the fore-part of the leg with a sort of close-fitting gaiter from the thorns and spines with which the forest is filled. They do not tattoo, but have a custom of knocking out the eye-teeth of the boys, so that they reminded me of squirrels. They are not warlike, but use rude bows and arrows for hunting and protection when they are too poor to get firelocks. They are great hunters, and large strings of monkeys' and bears' skulls hung about their dwellings. I saw them fishing with small dip-nets among the pond-lily roots and leaves, and catching a species of cat-fish (Silurus). They also fish with rude spears. They use, in navigating the lake, huge hollowed trunks of camphor trees, that look as if they may have been in use a hundred years. They are very awkward and heavy, and appear to have been hollowed with fire. They are open at both ends, the water being kept out with earth and sods."

37: Steere--312 [1] S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116, 302, 326, 411 Chin-hoan

"The hair of the men was allowed to grow long on the back of the head, but was cut square across the forehead, above the eyes. The women do not tattoo the face, but tattoo three bands across the back of the hands, with crosses over the knuckles, and two lines down the back of the lower joint of the fingers. The men tattoo the inside of the arms in bands that run to the shoulders and cross the breast. Tattooing among the men did not appear to be general, and may be confined to the chiefs and head men. They are armed with bows and arrows, firelocks and lances, though the latter weapons were the most common, being in the hands of every one. I saw a very heavy, rude gun-barrel, said to have been forged by them, and there was a hut in the village that was evidently used as a blacksmith shop."

40: Kirk --13 [2] S-2 (no date) 1941 Formosan Aborigines
116, 411, 437, 486, 712, 177.43 Japanese

"According to Japanese reports, these outposts of the Empire are no longer sorely needed. (2) The wire fence is not electrified, and the guard line is no longer heavily

2. Yosaburo Takekoshi, Japanese Rule in Formosa (New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1907).

patrolled. Certain Japanese traders who obtain special permits may go beyond the guard lines and barter with the natives, but they must not bring into the mountains either arms or ammunition. Consequently, the only way the primitive can get modern weapons is by smuggling them into the hills."

40: Kirk-- 14 S-2 (no date) 1941 Formosan Aborigines
116, 411, 181, 224, 177.22 Japanese

"As the Japanese have carried away all firearms found in native villages, the savages have complained that this policy of confiscation has worked an unnecessary hardship on many nonhostile groups. Without guns, the aborigines are seriously handicapped in one of the absorbing interests of their lives--bird shooting and bear hunting.

The officials have replied that hunting, after all, is 'contrary to the principles of humanity' and that the primitive should turn their attention away from warlike pursuits to tilling the soil and raising corn and potatoes. The Japanese are hoping that this plan will force the savages to adopt 'gentler ways of living.' As late as 1934, headlines in the newspapers, such as 'Rebellious Savages Found-- Leader Anatex Killed by Machine Gun Fire,' would seem to indicate that the mountain tribes are by no means entirely subjugated."